

Unit 4
Day 4
Section 8.4
The Binomial Theorem

BINOMIAL COEFFICIENT

For non-negative integers n and r , with $r \leq n$, the symbol $\binom{n}{r}$ is defined as

$$\binom{n}{r} = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$$

Using the TI-30X to calculate the binomial coefficient we use the nCr feature.

$$\binom{10}{7} = \frac{10!}{7!3!} = \frac{10 \cdot \cancel{9} \cdot \overset{3}{8} \cdot \overset{4}{7} \cdot \cancel{6} \cdot \cancel{5} \cdot \cancel{4} \cdot \cancel{3} \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot \cancel{1}}{\cancel{7} \cdot \cancel{6} \cdot \cancel{5} \cdot \cancel{4} \cdot \cancel{3} \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot \cancel{1} \cdot \cancel{3} \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot \cancel{1}} = 120$$

USE YOUR CALCULATOR TO DO THE FOLLOWING:

10, PRB, \rightarrow , nCr, =, 7, = This should give you 120.

Evaluate.

$$1) \quad \frac{7!}{3!4!} = \frac{7 \cdot \cancel{6} \cdot 5 \cdot \cancel{4} \cdot \cancel{3} \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot \cancel{1}}{\cancel{3} \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot \cancel{1} \cdot \cancel{4} \cdot \cancel{3} \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot \cancel{1}} = 35$$

$$2) \quad \binom{8}{3} = \frac{8!}{3!5!} = \frac{8 \cdot \cancel{7} \cdot \cancel{6} \cdot \cancel{5} \cdot \cancel{4} \cdot \cancel{3} \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot \cancel{1}}{\cancel{3} \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot \cancel{1} \cdot \cancel{5} \cdot \cancel{4} \cdot \cancel{3} \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot \cancel{1}} = 56$$

$$\binom{8}{3} = {}^8C_3$$

$$3) \quad {}^{100}C_2 = 4950$$

$$\binom{100}{2} = \frac{100!}{2!98!}$$

BINOMIAL THEOREM

For any positive integer n and any complex numbers x and y ,

$$(x + y)^n = \sum_{r=0}^n \binom{n}{r} x^{n-r} y^r$$

Refer to p. 603 for Binomial Theorem

USING THE BINOMIAL THEOREM

Write the binomial expansion for each expression.

4)

$$(p + q)^5$$

5)

$$(x - 2y)^6$$

HOMEWORK

UNIT 4 DAY 4

P. 605-606: 2-26 (EVEN)